

CUSHMAN K. DAVIS, SENATOR

Life and Ideas of the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

CLOSE STUDY OF OUR COLONIAL PROBLEMS

His Early Life and Later Achievements—A Persistent Student and Great Reader—Personal Appearance and Methods.

Cushman K. Davis will be the great figure in the senate during the coming session just by virtue of his position as chairman of the committee on foreign relations, just as D. B. Henderson of Iowa will be the great figure in the house by virtue of his succession to T. B. Reed's place as speaker. The chairmanship of the senate committee on foreign relations has not heretofore been a position of vast importance, because we have been a mild-mannered nation, neither embroiling ourselves nor permitting ourselves to be embroiled in quarrels with foreign powers. But the Spanish-American war has changed all this. We have taken our place among na-

tion county, N. Y., June 16, 1858, but was early transplanted to Wisconsin, where he passed his boyhood. His education was begun in a log school house in Wisconsin, his collegiate course finished at the State University of Michigan. It was through his admiration and affection for Alexander W. Randall, the famous war governor of Wisconsin, that he concluded to study law and it was while reading law in Alexander Randall's office that he first became interested in international law, a subject which he has pursued vigorously ever since. In those days, Mr. Davis claims he had little ambition except for knowledge. He loved study for its own sake and worked for the mere pleasure of working and without definite purpose.

Mr. Davis dates his public success back to 1879, when he put himself into line for prominence by a lecture called "Modern Feudalism," in which he attacked the extraordinary abuses of railroad companies in what they called their rights. At that time this was a burning question and Mr. Davis' lecture struck the popular mood. Although of a non-partisan character, a committee from the legislature, which was then in session, requested him to repeat it before that body; the young republicans took it up and within three years Mr. Davis was made governor of Minnesota.

At this time the trend of his ambition was toward a legal rather than a political

Great Britain found in the Straits Settlements forty years ago the same class of people that we are dealing with in the Philippines. The Straits Settlements are in the same geographical group as the Philippines. These people were barbarous and primitive forty years ago. They have been changed into one of the most orderly and prosperous peoples on the face of the globe—communities which largely govern themselves. I have no doubt that the same results can be brought about in the Philippines. That congress will follow Great Britain's example in regard to these islands is my own and the general conviction of all people who have thought upon the subject. I believe that in a year from today things will be in a composed condition in the Philippines and from my study of the Filipino nature I believe that the rebellion once ended all likelihood of further revolt will be removed forever. I believe that once firmly established we should follow the British example in the Malay dependency by giving a large proportion of the responsible positions to trustworthy natives. The Philippines possess many qualities of self-government by a standing army. "I do not believe there will be any more serious revolutions in San Domingo and in case revolution should break out there I should not advise any interference from the United States unless our interests were seriously impaired. The same doctrine has been more firmly established by the events of the last two years."

His Theory of Success.

Among the most interesting collections of books in his home are several substantial volumes in French on Mme. Roland. These were used in preparation for a lecture given several years ago before a leading women's club in St. Paul. They were imported for the occasion as reference books by Senator Davis, who was able to find out little on the subject in local libraries. This incident is an indication of the thoroughness of the man. When asked by the writer why he required so much information for a comparatively inconsequential occasion Senator Davis made a characteristic reply: "One cannot have too much knowledge of a subject. I did not need all that information for a single lecture. It was my reserve. I believe in superfluous knowledge. It is superfluous knowledge that differentiates us. I believe speaking generally, that young men starting out in life are much more amply equal in capacity than is generally supposed. I have little faith in the thing called genius. I think any young man can attain success, and great success, by good, hard, studious labor, not intermittent labor, but constant, steady effort. The men who have achieved success are the men who have worked, read, thought more than was absolutely necessary, who have not been content with knowledge sufficient for the present need, but who have sought additional knowledge and stored it away for the emergency reserve. It is the superfluous labor that equips a man for everything that counts most in life. There were fewer wasted opportunities if there were more real ability to grasp them when they present themselves. I began life as a telegraph operator, as I believe I was proficient in my line of work, but I was not content with being merely a good telegraph operator. I wanted to be a good citizen and I qualified myself for that position by doing what I have called 'superfluous work.' I advise every young man to do the same thing. Good citizenship is a duty that requires careful study of general politics. I do not believe in a young man taking up politics as a profession. Politics is a vocation that accompanies the ordinary business of life. If the community needs a man to take a public part in its political life it will call him. There is no such thing as making an opportunity—circumstances make the opportunity. The great thing is to be ready for the opportunity."

His Wife Helms Him.

Like every man who understands the psychology of social life, Senator Davis acknowledges the great debt he owes to his friendships with women. Although all women interest him, he has been chiefly won by the French salon type, women of great subtlety of thought and feeling and high accomplish-

ment, she devotes a part of her day to an earnest study of history. She is an accomplished linguist, and when Mr. Davis became the head of the committee on foreign affairs her linguistic accomplishments did her good service. While in Paris with Mr. Davis the ex-empress Eugenie, who was stopping at the same hotel, became interested in Mrs. Davis and a warm friendship resulted.

Does Your Head Ache? You can easily cure yourself by using Wright's Pargan Headache Remedy.

QUAINT FEATURES OF LIFE.

Mrs. Lena Ruta, a Chicago woman, appeared in court charged with spanking her husband. The man, very dejected, told how twice a day his wife overpowered him and, taking him over her knee, spanked him. "Yes, I spank him before breakfast and before supper each day," admitted the defendant.

"But why do you spank him?" inquired his Honor.

"Oh, he deserves it, and it is good for his health. He eats much better after I give him a good spanking."

She was lectured and cautioned.

A dispatch from St. Louis reports a sauerkraut famine in that city. What such a famine means is not understood by those who are not aware that sauerkraut is the great popular dish of St. Louis and occupies the place taken by beans in Boston. There were heavy frosts at the beginning of the season which killed many plants, and consequently the cabbage crop was light. When the sauerkraut makers came into market this fall for their raw material they discovered that the state of St. Louis was not up at a jump. Cabbages sold by the ton year ago at from \$6 to \$8. Now they bring \$15 to \$18 a ton by the carload and are hard to get at that.

Miss Frances L. Wood of Greenwich, Conn., has resigned her position as teacher in the North Street district school on account of the gossip which arose among the residents of that neighborhood when it became known that she rode a man's bicycle and wore divided skirts. The parents of the children feared lest the example of the teacher in this regard should have a bad influence. There were other complaints made, but when the town school officers sifted them down all there was left was the fact that she wore the offensive divided skirts in school and out of school. The town officers decided to let the teacher select her own apparel. Then it became a local issue in the district and Miss Wood resigned.

An odd error made by the clerk of the common pleas court of Schuylkill county, Pa., in 1888 was corrected in the United States district court of Pittsburgh a few days ago. Naturalization papers were issued to Conrad Fecasecko of Duquesne. In his petition Fecasecko says that he went to Shenandoah to take out his first papers in 1888. When the clerk asked him the name he gave he said it was "Konrad," the Greek for "Conrad." The clerk did not understand, and again asked him his name. It is claimed that a witty Irishman who was present, to relieve the embarrassment, told the clerk to put it down as "Mike," and "Mike" it went. The mistake was not covered until 1896, when Conrad alleged, he applied for his second papers. Ever since, he says, he has tried to have the mistake corrected at a great loss of time and money, but people will insist on calling him "Mike."

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart of Groton, S. O.: "Was taken with a bad cold finally settled on my lungs; cough set in and finally terminated in consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth I would meet absent ones above. My husband was advised to let me have a trial bottle of Dr. Kuhn's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. I gave it a trial; took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and, thank God, I am saved and now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles free at Kuhn & Co.'s drug store. Regular size, 50c and \$1.00. Guaranteed or price refunded.

RELIGIOUS.

Eighty years ago there was not a Burmese Christian; now there are over 600 churches in Burmah and 40,000 communicants.

Cardinal Moran, the Roman Catholic archbishop of Sydney, is an up-to-date preacher. The angelus bell of his cathedral is rung by electricity.

Rev. Dr. S. M. Haskins of Williamsburg, N. Y., has been in the country for nearly a year in one place longer than nearly any other clergyman in the country. For sixty years he has been rector of St. Mark's Episcopal church.

It is stated that at the recent meeting of the American association of ministers at Birmingham, N. Y., not a single full-blooded negro was present. The special session of that body is in the south and among the colored people.

It is stated that there are 60,000 persons in Brooklyn who never attend church. Rev. Dr. Storrs admits a decided falling off in church attendance, and attributes it to the fact that religion itself does not seem to be the supreme influence in life which it once assumed to be.

Rev. R. M. Cuyler in an article in the Watchman entitled, "Why Not More Conversions?" says: "God made mothers before he made ministers, and will deliver any minister to do any wide converting work in his parish in the home atmosphere of a household of utter worldliness."

Father Ignatius of the Anglican church announces his intention to retire into "lay communion," because "the archbishops and bishops, while they will tolerate any species of heresy or unbelief, are energetic in suppressing Catholic worship to gratify ignorant, godless bigots; and even fortitude to be used during the eucharistic offering, though God himself commands it."

When missionaries first went to Hawaii in 1820 there was neither school nor book nor written language. Marriage was unknown, and frequently the sacred rites were thrown from a precipice by their children. New education on the island is given in instruction in the public schools being in the English language. The schools number 120.

Bolton Stafford Bird, the new premier of Tasmania, presents the rare sight of a Congregationalist clergyman at the head of a

band, she devotes a part of her day to an earnest study of history. She is an accomplished linguist, and when Mr. Davis became the head of the committee on foreign affairs her linguistic accomplishments did her good service. While in Paris with Mr. Davis the ex-empress Eugenie, who was stopping at the same hotel, became interested in Mrs. Davis and a warm friendship resulted.

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native colony. Fifty-nine years old and a native of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, he settled in Hobart, in 1879, as minister of that city's leading Congregationalist church. Three years later he entered Parliament and later became colonial treasurer. He has represented Tasmania in two Australian federal conventions.

Abner Otis Rockwell, now 81 years old, and the oldest member of the Pennsylvania Reformed synod, will make his home at Cambridge Springs this winter, the town where he was born, that he may be near his old Sunday school teacher and school-mates. His teacher was Cyrus Burroughs, now 94 years old, and his playmates were Levi Burdard, now 92 years old; Orlando Rowell, 81 years old; Mrs. John Gray, 81 years old, and Mrs. Susan Shaver, 90 years old, all of whom now live in Cambridge Springs.

Get at causes when you wish to influence effects. There is no wiser policy with a cough. Dean's mentholated drops stop the tickle.

SOME LATE INVENTIONS.

A New York woman has patented a shirt-tail attachment which securely holds a skirt in place, preventing a meral plate to be screwed to the waist at the right height on the girdle, whereby the operation of the opposite flaps of the skirt.

Electricity is used to operate the type bars of a new typewriter, which has a magnet set in position to operate the levers when the keys are depressed a short distance, making it unnecessary to force the key down for the full stroke.

Children will find much pleasure in a new board which has a pair of oscillating levers pivoted to the sides of the seat, with rods leading to the front wheels for attachment on the axles, whereby the operation of the levers turns the wheels and propels the cart.

An improved feed bag for feeding horses on the street is attached to the collar instead of to the bridle, allowing the animal to move its head freely, the bag which carries the feed having an extension at the rear which can be secured to the collar for use to extend the bag across the space between the cars.

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THE DISCOVERY OF THE AGE

A Woman Was the Inventor.

Thousands have tried from time immemorial to discover some efficacious remedy for skin troubles, but none had yet succeeded until the Misses Bell, of 78 Fifth Avenue, New York City, offered the public their wonderful Complexion Tonic. The reason so many failed to make this discovery before is plain, because they have not followed the right principle. Balm, Creams, Lotions, etc., never have a tonic effect upon the skin, hence the failure.

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In order that all may be benefited by their Great Discovery the Misses Bell will, during the present month, give to all who call on them a trial bottle of their Complexion Tonic absolutely free, and in order that those who cannot call or live away from New York City may be benefited they will send one bottle to any address, all charges prepaid, on receipt of 25 cents (stamps or silver) to cover cost of packing and delivery. The price of this wonderful tonic is \$1.00 per bottle and this liberal offer should be embraced by all.

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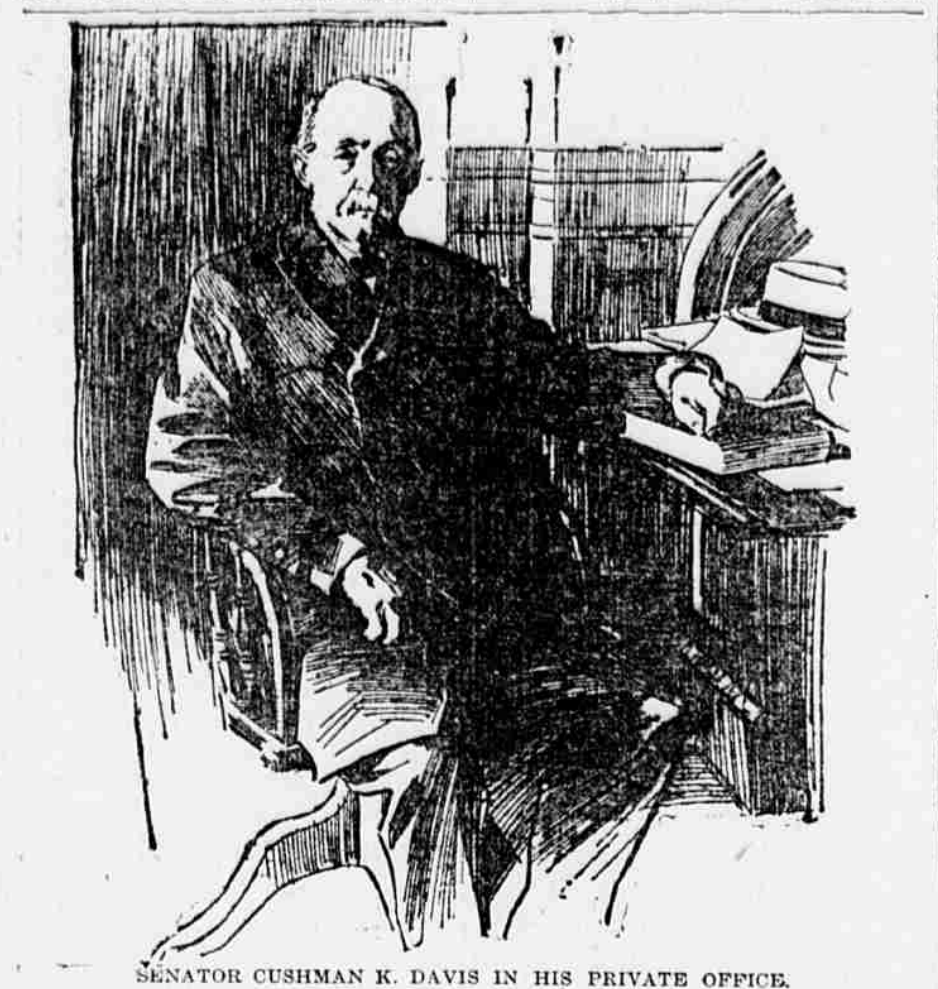
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A B C D E F G H I

J K L M N O P Q

R S T U V W X Y Z



SENATOR CUSHMAN K. DAVIS IN HIS PRIVATE OFFICE.

Whom are likely to have voice in great international complications, and we have very serious matters of our own to handle—Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines—which will come directly under the supervision of the senate committee on foreign relations, in which Senator Davis will, of course, be the most important voice. His position, indeed, in American affairs affords him not unlike that held by Joseph Chamberlain in England.

At first view Senator Davis seems to be a singularly unimpressive man of apparently colorless character. This deceptive idea is due, in a large measure, to his inability to well his own individuality by merging it for the time being into the personality of his visitor, giving to strangers an apparent accessibility that puts them immediately on a confidential footing. He is slightly above the medium height, more gentle than aggressive in his bearing, tactful, sympathetic, conciliatory. His hair is thin, light brown in color. His eyes, veiled by drooping lids, are brown, deepening to black under excitement. His face is one of unusual mobility, beamed with many lines—expressive, delicate lines that come and go with changing moods. When the affairs of state do not weigh heavily his smile is frequent and his laugh boyish. It is a progressive laugh, beginning with an upward twist of the eyes, extending down to the lips and lower part of the face and finishing with the shoulders, which seem to move up toward the head and throat. He is a constant smoker, and to see Senator Davis without his big black cigar would be almost as unusual as to see a war picture of Grant without his.

He is a diplomat of the first order in conversation and can talk charmingly on any subject, saying much without blitting at the things which should be kept secret. While he talks one loses sight of his flesh and blood humanity, feeling him merely as a strong mental force. He is calm, logical, convincing. He kindles slowly, but once kindled he blazes fiercely.

In spite of his accessibility and wide circle of acquaintances the zone of his intimates is small. He is a man of real friendship and his home-life is almost entirely free from the intrusion of strangers. If a client or politician seeks him after office hours he is automatically dismissed.

His Love for Books.

Senator Davis' home is a large, old-fashioned frame house on the corner of Laurel and Farrington avenues in St. Paul. Its furnishings suggest the old colonial days and seem to be enveloped in the aroma of lavender and rosemary. The walls are lined with books—thousands of them—running the gamut of literature from the frontiers of modern poetry to the solid rock of ancient philosophy. He is a universal lover of books. His favorite book is the book that rattles the mood of the moment, and his favorite author Dickens, Thackeray, Shakespeare, Kipling, Balzac, or any one of hundreds of others according to the need of the hour.

"If I have any favorite authors," says Senator Davis, "they are the ones who study the common people, who treat of them as individuals instead of herding them. These interest me more deeply than others. I am an unconscious student of types and while in Paris I found great pleasure in going to the cafes where the laboring classes congregated to study individuality. The walk, the lines in the face, the movement of the body in gesture, the tone of the voice, are all expressive and full of meaning to him who understands. I believe that a man's power is in direct ratio to his sympathetic understanding of the wants of the common people. An affected understanding will avail nothing; it must be intuitive and sincere."

Senator Davis was born in Henderson, Jefferson county, N. Y., June 16, 1858, but was early transplanted to Wisconsin, where he passed his boyhood. His education was begun in a log school house in Wisconsin, his collegiate course finished at the State University of Michigan. It was through his admiration and affection for Alexander W. Randall, the famous war governor of Wisconsin, that he concluded to study law and it was while reading law in Alexander Randall's office that he first became interested in international law, a subject which he has pursued vigorously ever since. In those days, Mr. Davis claims he had little ambition except for knowledge. He loved study for its own sake and worked for the mere pleasure of working and without definite purpose.

Mr. Davis dates his public success back to 1879, when he put himself into line for prominence by a lecture called "Modern Feudalism," in which he attacked the extraordinary abuses of railroad companies in what they called their rights. At that time this was a burning question and Mr. Davis' lecture struck the popular mood. Although of a non-partisan character, a committee from the legislature, which was then in session, requested him to repeat it before that body; the young republicans took it up and within three years Mr. Davis was made governor of Minnesota.

At this time the trend of his ambition was toward a legal rather than a political

Great Britain found in the Straits Settlements forty years ago the same class of people that we are dealing with in the Philippines. The Straits Settlements are in the same geographical group as the Philippines. These people were barbarous and primitive forty years ago. They have been changed into one of the most orderly and prosperous peoples on the face of the globe—communities which largely govern themselves. I have no doubt that the same results can be brought about in the Philippines. That congress will follow Great Britain's example in regard to these islands is my own and the general conviction of all people who have thought upon the subject. I believe that in a year from today things will be in a composed condition in the Philippines and from my study of the Filipino nature I believe that the rebellion once ended all likelihood of further revolt will be removed forever. I believe that once firmly